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ment; an assumption which seems to be supported by investigations in variability and which show a range of variability in the child of a few weeks or months but in the adult a variation of some years, increasing rapidly with age. The inherited differences in development have been worked out with accuracy only in regard to the sexes where it has been shown that the girl is a year and a half in advance of the boy of the same age and this difference is to be observed as early as in the fifth year.

The separation of the influence of heredity and environment must be determined by investigation in the relationships of parents and children, and within the family of brothers and sisters. Professor Boas' own conclusion is that the variation of children from the normal will be only a third as great as that of their parents. Within the family greater variation should be shown in those physical characteristics which develop later in life; so the difference in bodily size between parents and children should be greater than the difference in the shape and size of the head which is determined by the twelfth year; a statement which seems to be confirmed by Professor Boas' investigations among the East-European Jews in New York.

Among Congo Cannibals. By JOHN H. WEEKS. London: Seeley, Service and Co. 1913. Pp. 352.

Mr. Weeks has spent thirty years as a missionary in the Congo, fifteen years among the Boloki, whose customs he describes. As might be expected the book is made up of incidents occurring during the author's long residence among this particular tribe and of the facts which would attract the attention of one who was interested in anthropology. A rather wide range of subjects bearing on native life is covered and the result makes most interesting reading.

As an example of naive native psychology is the story of the rain-doctor, who patiently continued his incantations against the rain until it stopped of its own accord and then exclaimed triumphantly: "You see, white man, I can stop the rain."

The Barbary Coast. Sketches of French North Africa. By ALBERT EDWARDS. New York: Macmillan. 1913. Pp. xxvii, 312.

Writing as a journalist, Mr. Bullard has attempted to portray the charm and mystery of the Barbary Coast and has succeeded

in drawing an interesting series of sketches of that most fascinating land and its enigmatical people. The most interesting chapter in view of present developments is the one devoted to Muley Abd Allah, the Shareef of Makaïnfain, with his discussion of political conditions in Morocco and the prospect of a Jihad, "the one question which dominates all others in Morocco." His expectation that "ninety-nine per cent of the Moors, the blind and the lame, women and children, would enlist, give all their worldly goods, for the holy Jihad" seems doomed to disappointment.

The Negro Races, a Sociological Study. Volume II. By JEROME DOWD. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. 1914. Pp. 310.

This, the second volume in a series of three written by Professor Dowd dealing with the negro races of the world, does for the Gallas of East Africa and the Bantus of South Africa, what the first volume, published in 1907, did for the Negritos, the Negritians, and the Fellatahs. The third volume, in preparation, is to deal with the negroes of America.

As in the first volume, the author starts with the thesis that the environment has a strong influence upon the culture especially of primitive peoples. Dividing the Gallas and Bantus into zones according to the character of the country they inhabit and their principal means of subsistence, he describes first the geographic and economic conditions of each division and then proceeds to trace the effects of these conditions upon the family, political, religious, ceremonial, aesthetic, and particularly the psychological life of each group. The importance of geographic and economic conditions as affecting the mental make-up of a people has perhaps been overemphasized, as is natural with a man who looks at a subject from one point of view, but Professor Dowd has given us a very interesting comparative study in usable form of the variations in custom among closely-allied racial groups in which environment undoubtedly plays a very important part and one which is apt to be underestimated rather than overestimated.

Democracy and Race Friction. By JOHN MOFFATT MECKLIN, PH.D. Macmillan. 1914. 1 vol. Pp. xv, 273.

This book, dealing with the race-problem of the South, makes no claim to solve the problem, but simply to re-state it, bringing